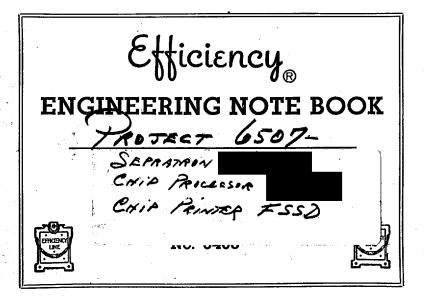
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FOLLOWING OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION REGARDING THE

TEST AND EVALUATION OF THE

[FORWARDED ON THE 103 OF NOVEMBER 1967 A COPY OF THE PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR YOUR ALROVAL.

EARLIEST POSSIBLE CONVENIENCE IN ORDER THAT THE PROCESSIONS AS IN PLEMENTED ON OR ASONT 22 /NOV 1967.

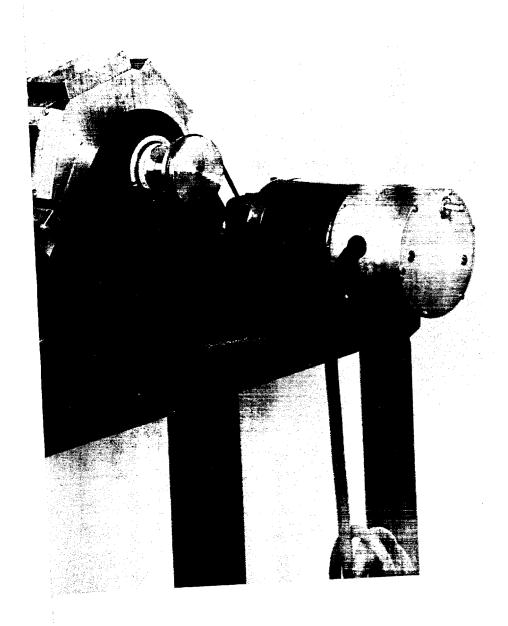
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STATINTL 4. CDP78B04747A000800010003-0 Approved For R 30 Derby Frass STATINTL Rec'd exip MAGAZINE & FILM HOLDER PLUS LOADER FROM Approved For Release 2000/05/10 : CIA-RDP78B04747A000800010003-0 DK-50B 10 a modified DK-50 formula proprietary STATINTL at is presently under in-house lesting and in-house lesting and studies for replenisher studies STATINITI PS. de this fast amongh for you.



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STATINTL // Dec 67 Running temperature check on Dev tonk. Starting with cold water at 5-70+ making a recording every Room Temp at 1100 was 28° Machine has been running hour. 2/2 hrs. at this time. 1130- Room temp 25°C-84.27 Rump area 79 x thermo located mud 1230 - Room temp 29°C 843 Jump area - 79°7 1315 - Temp en pump area was 80°4. moved thermo up. the heat exchanger out let. 1330 - Room temp. 20°C (84°7) The air artlet at end of machine is 59°C (138°7) Dryer outlet 60°C (14607) act intake for dujer is 35°C (95°7) Temp insde pump area at the heat exchange is 140 & gaprax Chaust hose from both outlets might be an answer 1430 - Room temp - 84°4 Jusido pumparea with thermo hanging between two 1530 - Room temp - 84°7 Josede pump aua - 93°7 1630 - Room temp - 84°4 Inside sump area - 93°4 Condy test day

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25 June 1968

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Measurement of Resolution Target Used in the Fairchild Chip Format Printer A.T.P.

- 1. There is a difference in the results obtained by Fairchild in the resolution tests which were part of the chip format printer ATP, and the resolution tests performed by during the printer test and evaluation.

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- 2. resolution test readings averaged ines/mm when the test were performed with a 790 l/mm bar target of their own design.
- 3. Fairchild personnel recorded resolution readings averaging
 lines/mm both during the printer ATP at the contractors plant, and also when
 STATINTL
 the ATP was again performed at the time of equipment installation at Data
 Corporations Facilities. The targets used for the Fairchild ATP were the
 USAF 1951 configuration. These targets were furnished to the contractor
 by this facility. STATINTL
- 4. At my request, sent me a sample film chip of the resolution target used for the ATP. I measured this target and found that its unit distance measurement was greater than that which was given in the USAF Resolution Chart specifications. The target was calculated to be a 1.1252 X enlargement of the standard 1951 resolution chart. Therefore, in order to obtain true results from the Fairchild ATP Readings, all values must be multiplyed by a conversion factor of .88872. This results in a maximum average resolution reading of STATINTL

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Measurement of Resolution Target Used in the Fairchild Chip Format SUBJECT: Printer A.T.P.

25X1A

TPD/T&E/TSSG NPIC

Distribution:

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1 -- NPIC/TSSG/DED (Stapleton)

FINAL REPORT

TEST AND EVALUATION
OF THE
FAIRCHILD CHIP FORMAT PRINTER

25X1A by

June 1968

ABSTRACT

STATINTL

The purpose of this program is to evaluate the Fairchild Chip Format Printer, which is one of three items of photographic hardware referenced in proposal no. 67-68, dated 4 April 1967. The test program was prepared and delivered to the customer. Primary areas investigated were: configuration of the equipment, electronic and peripheral equipment for search control, general engineering practices, repeatability with continual usage, and other operational phases in addition to photographic sensitometric evaluation. Engineers from Fairchild Camera and Instrument Company and personnel installed the Chip Printer on 3 April 1968. It was concluded from the test results that the printer is unacceptable for operational use in its present configuration.

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īV	CONCLUSIONS	14

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The Fairchild Chip Format Printer has been under development for more than three years. Over this period of time, changes in the state-of-the-art of photography, electronics, and engineering, has created some problem areas that are apparent in the equipment in its present configuration.

It is unknown, even at this date, if the original concept is feasible, or if a requirement still exists for a printer of this design. Though mechanically well-constructed, some of the components must be modified and some operating procedures must be revised before the printer can be considered a suitable operational item.

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This report covers a period of twelve weeks of tests and evaluations. Both

Fairchild's Test Procedures, and the Test and Evaluation Program

were used to determine the printer's capabilities when operating in accordance with
the Fairchild Manual. In addition to the foregoing programs, further testing of sensitometric functions and photographic quality were included.

Since the Chip Format Printer was a prototype, it had no standards for comparison in the engineering design phase. Therefore, the final results can only indicate how well it performs over a period of time within broad statistical limits. It is not possible to determine the compatibility of the machine with a specific system.

The following sections describe the equipment, installation, and the results of the tests.

SECTION II

EQUIPMENT

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The contact Chip Printer was designed to produce high resolution photographic images on 4 x 5-inch cut film. Two image sizes were provided (55 x 95-mm, and 80 x 95-mm) so that the operator or analyst could have a choice of coverage commensurate with film size (70-mm to 9.5-inch). The selected sizes provided sufficient space for the Teletype and Data Block information. This information is in alphanumeric and digital character form and is exposed on the chip by Data Block Generator for retrieval information. Part of the generator includes a smaller unit for classification information using interchangeable inserts consisting of ten classifications on each unit.

The Chip Printer consists of three basic units: (1) the Teletype for the analyst or operator to feed all pertinent information into the generator; (2) the Electronic Console, which contains the power supply, vacuum air controls, memory system, and the liquid gate supply tank; and (3) the Chip Printer body, which contains all mechanical components, including servo positioning mechanisms, exposure controls, film supply and chip holder magazine, liquid gate (optional) and main control panels

The control panel assemblies consist of master power control switches, indicator lights, positioning controls (manual override), positioning digitizer panel for Teletype input, and other indicators pertaining to film capacities, magazine and chip content, also fail safe lights for air and vacuum which are necessary for proper sequential operation of the system.

A generalized operational description of the system in relation to the units described is as follows. the Teletype, to be used by either the analyst or the operator, generates the tape with the necessary data block information. This information includes the initial starting point, established by the analyst, and subsequent positioning of areas of interest within a 25-inch x-axis area, y-axis (0-10 inches), and θ azimuth (0-370 degrees).

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per area, geographical coordinates, proper names, and any other information desired for future reference.

B. GENERAL ENGINEERING

No defects were discovered in the mechanical parts or mechanical operation, and the printer appeared to be constructed, with a few exceptions, according to good engineering practices.

All controls for operation were checked in accordance with the Fairchild manual. and functioned properly, including the air and vacuum supply lines and gauges.

NOTE

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It was agreed that the equipment was received at in the same condition as shipped from Fairchild Space Defense Systems in New York. The Fairchild engineers and technicians had complete control and operation of the machine until released to Data as satisfactory.

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•	1.	Film Transport and Handling: Upper and lower film transport systems are

Chip holder dimensions are critical, as noted throughout the testing. The use of selected holders by the Fairchild engineers was required during their testing. All chip holders will require machining for standardization.

Approximated the requirement of the raw stock cassette requires daily cleaning, with additional cleaning required in proportion to machine usage. It was noted

FIGURE 1a

FIGURE 16

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SECTION IV

CONCLUSIONS

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All of the tests were run as scheduled, with the exception of approximately ten days of downtime. During those periods, varied problems were encountered that

constant maintenance in mechanical and electronic components by skilled technicians on a continuing basis in order to retain any semblance of an operational schedule.

Many of the tests that originally had been scheduled were not included, due to the lack of repeatability of the light source and the controls of the Automatic Exposure Control System.

It must be kept in mind that this printer is a prototype and susceptible to many areas of uncertainty in its operation. The concept of the machine and its basic intent for a specific program did present a challenge, and despite its complexity of design and construction is well engineered as a system.

As a result of all tests performed, it is concluded that the Fairchild Chip Format Printer is not acceptable as a production item of photographic hardware, but has established parameters for design criteria for future systems of this type. This does not preclude the possibility of its use as a research and development tool to utilize the servo-Teletype search sections.

CERTIFICATION FOR FREON®

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We certify that when received by our customer the product in this container conforms to NASA Specification Number 237A and the following sales specifications.

- 1. AppearanceClear, colorless liquid
- 2. Boiling Point at Standard Barometric

Pressure117.6°F. (47.6°C.)

- 3. Purity99.9% by wt., minimum (contains no more than 0.1% of other fluorocarbons)
- 4. Residue (soluble plus insoluble)

1 ppm by wt. maximum

- 5. Acid Number (mg. KOH/g. of sample) 0.003 maximum
- 6. Chloride Ion0.1 ppm by wt. maximum
- 7. Moisture Content .. 10 ppm by wt. maximum
- 8. Particulate Matter

Particle Size, (Microns)	Maximum number of Particles/100 ml.	
25-100	100	
> 100	10	

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Analytical Supervisor Production Supervisor

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